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Wellesley College News

DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

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HOUSE VOTE PASSES NEW BOUNDARY RULE

Technically Speaking There Are No Village Limits House Has Discovered

CLASS PRIVILEGES DISCUSSED

At the meeting of the House of Representatives held last Thursday, the rule providing that the 7:30 line be extended to the township limits was passed unanimously. One good reason for this is that it was discovered that technically speaking there is no village, and that if the rule did not go through, the College would have to make an arbitrary village limit. What has heretofore been considered as the village is the voting precinct of Wellesley, which is about to be divided. The township is technically the smallest unit bearing the name Wellesley.

Discussion followed as to the effect of the proposed change upon registration for moving pictures, which the rule as stated makes unnecessary. The House was in favor of leaving all mention of it out of the Grey Book, making late book signing necessary when the 9:31 trolley is late. It was discovered that at present there is no mention of the late book in the Grey Book.

The question of grading of privileges to the classes was again taken up, but was laid on the table until after the examination period. A straw vote taken indicated that the majority of constituents consulted by House members were against any grading involving a curtailing of over-night absences. The plan as suggested by the Legislative Committee allows six overnight absences a semester for freshmen, eight for sophomores, no restriction in the case of juniors, and for seniors permission to go out unchaperoned before quarter of ten. The limitation for underclassmen was considered much too strict. It was felt that special provision would have to be made for concerts and lectures in Boston, and that in the end the enforcement would bring greater complication than the rule warranted. The college is asked to have an opinion within the next few weeks, so that a formal vote may be taken early in the next semester.

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL" TO BE PRESENTED HERE BY WILLIAMS

Junior Promenaders will be entertained this year by the Williams dramatic club, the Cap and Bells Corporation. The Williams players have started off the festivities of several Junior Proms and give fair promise of doing so again with their presentation of George Bernard Shaw's *You Never Can Tell*, February 18.

A central block of seats will be reserved for the Juniors but the whole college may attend the play and the dancing afterwards which will last until twelve.

The Barnswallows Association, under whose auspices the play is being given, is planning to entertain the Williams cast at dinner before the play.

SPECIAL SONG SERVICE

IN CHAPEL

EVENING OF FEBRUARY 6

Come and forget about Midyears

IRENE SCHARRER
Who is to play at Wellesley Feb. 1.

ONE MORE WORD OF ADVICE ON HOW TO TAKE EXAMINATIONS

As one approaches examination time it is easy to arouse ire in the heart of a prospective examinee by proffering advice as to the way to 'take exams.' Perhaps freshman year, first term, the victim is grateful—if bewildered. Certainly the most conflicting opinions come to light, and none without justification. 'I always start reviewing the last two weeks in all my courses' one bears from Conscientious Consuelo, while, 'I never get through without cramming up to the last minute, and I'm a *wreck* when they're over' is equally common. Everyone probably would agree that the utopian approach would be something like this—

1. Never cut a class: Caution—don't get sick.

2. Do your assignments thoroughly and faithfully before *each* class.

3. Make good use of the last two class appointments when opportunity for review is always provided for.

4. Thoroughly organize the work of the course with reference to its purpose as stated in the catalogue, listing in your memory the main emphases, and subordinating detailed illustrative material.

5. Go skating the afternoon before the exam and retire early.

6. Be sure to provide a pen and sufficient ink.

But as the farmer said when shown a Pomeranian, 'that's no dog, dogs ain't like thet'. Thus the utopian ideal is discarded and conditions as they are dealt with. Viewed from the undergraduate standpoint the problem resolves into deciding what has been offered as the essential material of the course; and in organizing this as well as possible in the limited period allowed. If this involves last minute cramming, well, it's hard luck or maybe mismanagement on your part. It won't represent what you've gotten from the course but you'll have to do it.

Then again, the point of view of those past the Commencement line reassures one with the hint that maybe examinations are not very important after all. 'Use all the intelligence you were born with', 'study', 'keep cool and know your subject, cram if you don't,' 'I think it's a matter of temperament,' are representative remarks from the faculty. The last seems to express it admirably, it *is* a matter of temperament. One is now fortified to meet the next would-be-coroner. 'Oh, go along,' one says, 'what's the sense of all this talk about going to bed early and such advice—exams and measles happen to everyone—the best way is to just take 'em.

FAMOUS PIANIST TO GIVE ARTIST RECITAL

Irene Scharrer, of English Fame, Pupil of Tobias Matthay of London, To Play, Feb. 1

PROGRAM PROMISES VARIETY

February first at eight o'clock in Alumnae Hall the Artist Recital Series presents Irene Scharrer, pianist. Miss Scharrer is an Englishwoman, whose winning personality as well as surpassing technique recalls Myra Hess, of whom she is an intimate friend. A disciple of Tobias Matthay of London, she embodies the principles of the Matthay School. Miss Jean Wilder, of the Music Faculty, recalls with pleasure many informal meetings with Irene Scharrer and Myra Hess at gatherings of Mr. Matthay's pupils, remembering a masquerade when the two appeared together in rompers.

Miss Scharrer's program indicates delightful versatility. Beginning with a Bach fugue, she will continue with Schumann's *Sonata in G minor*, then with Chopin's *Barcarolle, including* six etudes: *A flat, F major, E flat, G flat* (for black keys), *A minor* (*Winter Wind*) and *G flat octave study*. Her concluding groups begin with *La Maja et le Rossignol* by Granados, which is followed by *Elves* by Matthay, *Ein Idyll* by Medtner, *Prelude in G minor* by Rachmaninoff, and concluded with Liszt's *Gnomenreigen*.

PERSONAL CONFERENCES WITH DR. WICKS TO BE STRESSED

Week of Prayer promises to maintain this year its high standard of stimulating services, for it will be led by Dr. Robert Russell Wicks, Pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Holyoke and Chaplain of Mt. Holyoke College. It will begin February 14 and continue through the 17th. Monday and Tuesday afternoons, the services will be as usual in the chapel at 4:45 P. M., the fifteen minute period before five o'clock being a period of music and worship. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Dr. Wicks will lead the morning chapel services, at 8:15 as usual.

The group meetings in the evenings will be held in the following houses:

Monday, February 14 Claflin
Helen Jones, hostess
Tuesday, February 15 Tower
Sarah Finch, hostess
Wednesday, February 16 Washington
Marthe Bichle, hostess
Thursday, February 17 Beebe
Elizabeth Boyd, hostess

As a matter of convenience, the college has been divided into four districts for these meetings. The girls living in the Hill houses are asked to go especially to Claflin, those from Dower and Homestead to Tower, the Freshmen to Washington House, and the girls in Fiske and the Quadrangle to Beebe. This division is simply for convenience, however, and everyone will be cordially welcomed at any or all of the meetings.

Personal conferences with Dr. Wicks may be arranged for through the Christian Association office or the hostess in one's district. It is urged that the students will avail themselves of the opportunity for personal conferences, for Dr. Wicks is especially fine in this field. His appeal to young people is evidenced by the fact that 95% of the Mt. Holyoke students attend the informal group meetings which he holds at the college.

Photo by F. A. Swaine, London
MARGARET BONDFIELD

"WHAT IS MY SUMMER WORTH?"

All sorts of plans for attractive and profitable ways of spending the summer months are offered to college girls. Have you chosen one yet? Let me add another for your consideration.

Do you feel woefully out of touch with LIFE? How would you like to spend six weeks learning something about a phase of life of which you know practically nothing? Would you be willing to work among those whose every day routine is *mere existence?* You've heard of the Bowery and its tenements seething with humanity. Would you like to visit in homes there, and to give some of your time making a few happy hours for tots for whom "home" means dark, sunless, airless rooms, in a dilapidated, crowded building?

Perhaps "immigration" conveys a vague sense of meaning to you. Have you ever seen immigrants come "thru the lines" at Ellis Island? Juvenile Courts are doing a wonderful piece of work among the children of America. How would you like to be admitted to the "Inner circle" and to hear Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt try cases of all sorts, dealing with children under sixteen? Do you realize what a serious problem feeble-mindedness is? A trip to Randall's Island and through its Sanitarium would enlighten you. Does Reform School convey a sinister meaning to you? Dobbs Ferry has a model Children's Village that would command your deep admiration. Do you know how Charity Organizations are run? Are you interested in Social Service work? And last but not least, how would you like to supplement your study at Wellesley with a course in graduate work at Columbia?

A tremendously worthwhile plan which offers a survey course including all the things mentioned above was instituted last summer and is to be offered to undergraduates of various colleges again this summer. If you are interested, read the pamphlet posted on the C. A. board. The opportunity is open to a limited number of Wellesley girls. Will any who wish to apply please communicate with me as soon as possible.

Dorris Clarke.

NOTICE

The Barnswallows Association has announced that the operetta to be given this year will be *Pinafore* and not *The Pirates of Penzance* as previously supposed. Recalls are scheduled for tomorrow, Friday.

JUNIOR PROM REVIVES SLEIGH RIDE EVENT

Guests Will Have Wellesley Billfolds To Add To Their Christmas Collection

THREE ORCHESTRAS ENGAGED

Now that the week-end of February 18 and 19 is drawing nearer many plans are being promulgated by the Juniors for enjoying the eagerly awaited opportunity. Besides the officially scheduled events, theatre parties for Saturday afternoon and breakfast parties for Sunday morning form parts of many programs while everything from church to sports have been arranged for the rest of Sunday.

The Prom itself will begin with dinner from 6-8 at Tower Court, Severance, and Claflin. The dancing at Alumnae Hall will last until 12. Morey Pearl's orchestra will supply the music. The decorations of the hall will be in the class colors with red roses. As usual there will be smilax draped from the ceiling. Potted rose trees and a fountain will form the decoration at the far end of the room.

For Friday is scheduled tea-dancing at Shakespeare followed in the evening by *You Never Can Tell* by the Cap and Bells Society of Williams College. After the dancing a sleigh ride is proposed to the South Natick Inn until two o'clock.

Tower Court will be the scene of tea-dancing on Saturday afternoon while other juniors will play bridge at Phi Sigma, Zeta Alpha, and Agora. Dick Bower's orchestra will play for tea-dancing on Friday and Bert Loew's on Saturday.

Engraved invitations have been sent out by more than two-thirds of the class of 1928. The favors are pigskin bill folds decorated in gold. The NEWS printed last week a list of the Chairmen of Committees. The following are the Patrons and Patronesses:

Mr. and Mrs. Macdougall.
Mr. and Mrs. Zigler.
Dr. and Mrs. Duncan.

HIDDEN CIVILIZATION OF THE NEW WORLD BROUGHT TO LIGHT

On Thursday evening, Jan. 27, Dr. Herbert J. Spinden of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, will give an illustrated lecture in Alumnae Hall. Subject: On the Trail of Ancient Cities in Central America. Time 8 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

Students of Spanish history are often mildly surprised at finding signs of an advanced civilization among the Aztecs in Mexico when Cortes arrived in 1519, but long before this the Toltecs had made this their home and they in turn had built upon the civilization of the Mayas, whose history goes back to the second century before Christ. The Golden Age of their arts and sciences was between 400 and 600 A. D. Dr. Spinden writes: "Artists are everywhere of the opinion that the sculpture and other products of the Mayas deserve to rank among the highest art products of the world and astronomers are amazed at the progress made by this people in the measuring of time by the observed movements of the heavenly bodies. They built great cities of stone that attest a degree of wealth and splendor beyond anything seen elsewhere in the New World."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

HIDDEN CIVILIZATION OF THE NEW WORLD BROUGHT TO LIGHT

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

Many of these buildiugs have been lost to mankind for centuries on account of great forests that have grown and hidden tbem. Dr. Spinden has uot only visited buildings that were known but also discovered others and will sbortly return to his work there of bringing to light the hidden civilization of the New World.

MISS BONDFIELD PLEADS FOR UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD

"The question of world peace is bound up with labor". This was the opening remark made by Miss Margaret Bondfield in her speech at Alumnae Hall on Monday evening, January 24. Right provisions for labor that make for peace, are recognized and demanded by Clause 13 of the Peace Treaty, by the tremeudous advance of science, aud by the modern growth of industry. The clause in the treaty which Miss Bondfield referred to, states that labor is of such international importance, and suffered so much during the war that we have a right to international understanding, and an international code of labor legislation. The growth of industry aud science, too, have brought us to the point where workers and employers have to see to it that the end of industry is to serve humanity and not subordinate it.

Explains International Labor Office

The International Labor Office with which Miss Bondfield is counected is provided in the Peace Treaty. In its headquarters at Geneva, a building appropriately furnished and constructed from international resources, an international Civil Service is developing. Here reports are being prepared from material obtained by expert investigators on all sorts of questions of labor that are before the public. These reports from many governments are compiled in preparation for the annual conference.

The confereuces are composed of international representatives. One quarter is direct trade union representation, one quarter direct employers' representation, and one half direct governmental representation. The employers aud workers who attend are in every case from organizations, incorporate bodies. If these conferences have uo tangible results at all, Miss Bondfield feels that they are worth while for the sake of their discipliuary value, and the creation of an international understanding. At all of the conferences the emphasis is on the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and in order that the laws may be carried out, the principle of second reading has been evolved, by which the law is circulated and discussed and amended during a year before it is brought up at a conference to be passed.

A United States of the World Needed

The International Labor Office, "a searchlight of world opinion, thrown on the dark spots of industrial exploitation" must also help to establish international standards. It is continually emphasizing the humanitarian side of these standards. Miss Bondfield then said that the destiny of England was bound up with the destiny of Europe, and that coöperation between the two was necessary. Wheu the speaker said "But we shall not be content until we have formed the United States of the World," the audience burst into applause.

Up until this point Miss Bondfield had been dealing with the working class conditions, and she now turned to the question of justice between uations. One important contribution to world peace was the decision of Germany to maintain the Rhine boundary in the treaty of Locarno. The Labor movement is chiefly concerned with finding out the customs and temperament of natious to help international peace. We must substitute coöperation in place of domiuation by force. The world must be one eutity socially and industrially. We must prevent it from splitting again into sides. Locarno was merely a step toward what must be accomplished, for in order to maintain peace, all nations must discuss their problems around one table.

Question of National Authority

There has been recently a change in the minds of Europeans about the position of the states. Whole nations cannot be pledged by the word of one statesman, but through the governing parties. Even states are not the whole authority, for they represent merely the party in control. We are coming to realize that the state is a welfare organization, interested in health and education as well as politics, and made up of the entire community, both majority and minority. The certain test by which we judge the freedom of a state is the security of the minority.

Miss Bondfield pointed out that all great movements have sprung from minorities. That a cause is supported only by a few people does not prove that it is wrong. One should never fear minority if his isolation is not caused by egotism but by the spirit of truth which pervades his judgment. In closing, the speaker emphasized the importance of the spiritual questions of life over the economic. Trade aud commerce cannot be separated from religion.

WOMEN POLITICIANS POWERFUL IN GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND

"Women are a most important factor in the politics of England," Miss Margaret Bondfield said to the representative of the NEWS in a short interview after her speech at Alumnae Hall on Monday evening. There is no part of political and governmental service in which they are not represented. In such matters as the passing of protective legislatiou for the workers, their power is particularly great.

There are eight million enfranchized women in England, but still five million to gain the right to voting. Restrictions of voting to married women or women who own some property were imposed because, Miss Bondfield said, the men were afraid of the amount of power that would otherwise be placed in the hands of the women. The suffrage struggle therefore is still beiug carried on, and there is much to be won.

America bas given more freedom to the woman voter, but as yet, has not recognized her as freely as England as an active and important member of politics. The womau statesman in America still needs the prestige that she has gained in Englaud through the prominence of women like Miss Bondfield.

The magnetism of Miss Bondfield's personality is felt from the moment that she shakes hands, and during the whole time that she speaks. She has an enormous handshake for so small a lady, just as she has a remarkable cordiality for so great a leader. Off stage as well as on, she radiates enthusiasm and euergy. The demand for her attention is so great that individual interviews are necessarily short, yet she turned her whole effort to the answering of the question and spoke with interest and precision.

L. C. H., 1927.

ORIGINALITY DISTINGUISHES WELLESLEY'S MUSICAL CHEER

In the column of the Boston *Transcript* entitled "Most Popular Cheers of New England Colleges," appears the Wellesley musical cheer, which was written by Mrs. May Sleeper Ruggles '86, and which was the first singing cheer written for auy college. It was written in response to a demand for a Wellesley cheer, soon after Mrs. Ruggles' graduation, and was so favored by Mrs. Durant aud President Alice Freeman, that in spite of its novelty it was accepted by the students. It created a sensation among cheers, and was the occasion of articles both in the *Outlook* and *Century Magazine*, for its originality and the fact that it was especially adapted to girls' voices. The author, Mrs. Ruggles, is now instructor of voice at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge.

M. COPEAU, PLAYWRIGHT, READS FROM CLAUDEL'S MYSTERY PLAY

Wellesley was most fortunate in having Jacques Copeau of Le Theatre du Vieux Colombier in Paris read on January 18 from *L'Annonce Faite A Marie* by Paul Claudel.

He summarized the Prologue which is prophetic of the sacrifice to come. It is the meeting of Pierre Craon and Violaine Vercors whom he passionately loves, He reveals to her that he has been stricken by leprosy because of his desire for her. She gives him the ring given her by her fiance, Jacques Hury, and just as she is leaving kisses him.

At the opening of the play Anne Vercors and his wife are alone in their kitchen. Anne is the dominating personality of the first act. M. Copeau in his interpretation of this peasant, master of his household, showed a thorough understanding of his character as well as of his environment and age. Anne himself was there on the stage recalling to his wife their past days together and then going on to plan for Violaine's marriage. He is going away and must provide his family with a man to take care of them. The utter naturalness with which M. Copeau spoke of the pilgrimage to Jerusalem added to his realistic portrayal of Anne. Anne, the mind and will of the family, steadfast though blind in his determination to respond to the call of the pilgrimage brings out by contrast the character of the wife. M. Copeau intensified her simple uncomprehending nature in her questions of why go so far from home and what is it all for. He made his audience sense the true pathos in the dramatic situation.

M. Copeau gave full expression to the possibilities in the following scene between the mother and Mara, who has overheard the conversation aud who is bitterly jealous of Jacque's love for Violaine. Mara's cruel abuse of her mother was powerfully given. The mother's attempts to explain or to pacify were lost in the frenzied torrent of words.

Throughout the last scene of the first act M. Copeau made his audience feel the changing of the old order to a new, calm on the surface but profound underneath. It was a scene of a trust given the last breaking of bread together and the leave taking. He interpreted it all with the intensity that belongs to such an episode, and he increased the reality of that intensity by the creation of an atmosphere of impeuding separation and quiet grief.

Since unfortunately M. Copeau did not have time to read the entire play he chose to read the scene between Jacques aud Violaine. It is the day before their marriage, Violaine bas discovered the leprosy mark on herself. It is the time for her to release Jacques. M. Copeau brought out the poignancy of Violaine's beauty, her love for Jacques and his wholehearted admiration for her. Every inflection, every tone, interpreted the longing and aching in Violaine's heart, her speeches of double significance, and Jacques' unsuspecting devotion. M. Copeau made his audience with Violaine hang on for a moment longer. Then with her confession, M. Copeau communicates the sudden change in Jacques at first stupified, then horrified, repulsed. In Violaine's low reproaches M. Copeau realized her sacrifice and the difference between her love for Jacques and his for her. Finally forgiven Violaine leaves Jacques forever. M. Copeau's interpretation of their farewell, was profoundly moving and at the same time terribly real.

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YENCHING COLLEGE MOVES AT LAST INTO ITS NEW BUILDING

Miss Alice Brown Frame, Dean of Yenching College, writes to tell all who are interested or have a share in Yenching, Wellesley's sister college in Peking that at last they have moved into their long dreamed-of buildings.

"Do you know how long I have been looking forward to writing you this first letter from our new buildings, our new campus, the new spaciousness of sun and sky and distant horizon that is ours at last? Since the day that thrilling cablegram was put into my hands in our cramped city campus, announcing that the fund for these new buildings was assured, and we rang the old college bell till all the teachers and girls came running out into the central court to hear the glorious news, to wave our blue and gold Yenching banner, and sing the college song, with a catch in our throats. You may remember my writing about it? From that very day we began to talk about our new buildings. That generous gift of American women to our Chinese college secured for us our share in the beautiful University campus northwest of Peking, facing the yellow-tiled towers of the Summer Palace and the Jade Fountain Pagoda and the western mountain tops; it had been a prince's pleasure-park for hundreds of years.

Numerous Delays Exasperating

"But oh! the long process of putting up our own Women's College buildings, as well as our share in the buildings we use together with the Men's College,—the central heating and lighting plant, the library, the laboratories. And oh! the disappointment, each time our moving out had to be postponed. Civil war after civil war swept over China, paralyzing the railroads; shipments of machinery or materials were delayed; architects' drawings did not arrive at the critical moment; our camels and carts were commandeered by over-zealous generals; hundreds of terrified women and girls lived for months in two of our women's unfinished dormitories, trying to keep out of sight of the rough soldiery,—and how could we turn them out? Summer rains flooded the trenches, and Chinese workmen seemed maddeningly deliberate. Sometimes it was to weep, and sometimes to laugh. One hot afternoon I went eagerly to see how high were the walls of our new Home Economics Practice House, supposedly begun some three weeks earlier. I was directed to a peaceful tulip-field, surrounded by grape-arbors! Not a foundation yawning anywhere, not a wall to be seen. In my bewilderment I asked two Chinese gentlemen in white drinking tea serenely under one of the arbors, where the new house might be. They smiled comprehendingly, and one, with a large gesture toward the thrifty green fields, remarked blandly, "Right here, madam! We're just waiting for the turnips to get ripe!" But those foundations began to be dug the next morning.

"Over two years ago we were surely to have moved. It was postponed a year,—then for another six months. But in June at last a flock of moving carts came creaking up to the great tiled gateway, with its pair of funny, fierce, old marble lions. Out came our chairs and tables, our fountain pens and our best hats, our books, our blue flower jars and our bulletin boards and everything, to be packed in some marvellous fashion on the carts and on men's backs, to wind through the crowded streets of Peking out of the huge West Gate and along the curving road over which the Empress Dowager used to swing in her yellow sedan chair to the wonderful Summer Palace,—out to our new campus. Not that it was so easy to say good-bye to the quaint old courts and the frisky gate lions of the old Manchu palace which has been the college home for ten years,—where we had grown and grown till it could not hold us any longer. But it had to be.

After All These Years of Waiting

"Drop a sympathetic tear when I tell you that even when we moved out in June, the new buildings were not finished, (thanks to the last dominant war lord!) so the bulletin boards could not be hung up, nor typewriters unpacked, until it was almost time for college to open. Yet, strange to say, it was a very busy summer. Really, it is quite a trick to move and rearrange even a little college, from microscopes and test tubes to basket balls and doctors' gowns. Particularly when there are so many elements of uncertainty in the situation. Cannon boomed day and night at Nankon north of us, aeroplanes droned back and forth between the battlefield and Peking, battalions of soldiers marked by our gates, or swarmed in nearby villages,—and Chinese workmen left undone the things they ought to have done, and then did devastating things unexpectedly. On the other hand, the summer rains were unusually gentle this year, and it was restful to see the patient lines of stately camels padding past one's office window. There were the great pink and the white lotus blossoms queening it in our ponds near by,—and always the blue mountains at the horizon's edge. So we worked and laughed even through the last furious weeks of preparation, living in sketchy style wherever we could tuck ourselves away, till we could really move in to the buildings which were only dreams, once,— and then blue prints,—and at last brick and concrete halls whose red pillars hold up tilted tiled roofs,—buildings that will stand for hundreds of years. I shall never forget that first night, when at dusk I walked into the graceful, square Chinese building with its big button on top, that is the new Dean's residence. There was a lump in my throat as I shut the door and hung up my hat and went upstairs to my room. There was no electricity then, and the rooms of the beautiful new home were full of soft shadows,—friendly shadows. I leaned out of one of the windows. Sage loomed dark and stately against the starlit sky on one side, our big science building farther on the other; close beside me was the lovely twin building to the Dean's Residence, our Administration Building. In a flash I was back at the first big luncheon of our Building Fund Campaign in Chicago, where beside me at the table stood the most enchanting, gaily colored paper model of these twin buildings. Paper then,—and soon now I was going to sleep under the curved gray tiles of the building itself. The dream we had talked about at the 'La Salle' had come true at last.

Dreams Come True

"The dreams of the college girls, too, have come true. 'I am so glad I belong to the first class that came to these lovely, lovely buildings,' whispered a little Freshman to me ecstatically one day. Gaping pipe trenches, piles of debris, processions of wheelbarrows, blocks of granite lying about do not dim their exhilaration. They were excited, too, when the electric lights first flashed over the campus, and each great dark Chinese building gleamed with a sudden illumination. Rosamond and I went outdoors and walked up and down, looking in delight at the shining windows everywhere. Our little square twin buildings are the most beautiful of all, like two great Chinese lanterns against the night sky. After all these years of yearning,—beauty,—and light.

"Even the very incompleteness of so many details deepens our appreciation of what has already come to pass. At the convocation that marked the formal opening of the University year, I don't think that any one minded that the long academic line of guests and faculty had to pick their scholarly steps over the uneven, narrow path worn by workmen's feet, into the unfinished library building where we met. Workers all,—masons and students and teachers,—in the university we are building together."

ALICE BROWNE FRAME.

DR. HENRY GIVES LECTURE ON CONDITIONS IN CHINA TODAY

"China Today" was the subject of the lecture by Dr. James McClure Henry in Billings Hall at 4:40 on January 17. Russia is regarded by the Chinese as her friend. The Turks and India are interested in China. The United States, on the other hand, through its sensational newspapers has denounced the forces which are making headway in China as a menace. Misunderstanding between the two countries, Dr. Henry believes, is due to prejudice and ignorance on both sides. The average foreigner knows little about the Chinese. Americans who would not consider the headlines of bootlegging and banditry which appear in sensational newspapers as a picture of American life, denounced the Chinese government on a superficial knowledge of the Boxer Rebellion and the Revolution of 1925.

China under the present Canton government is developing. Dr. Henry said that there is a growth of national consciousness even in the remote interior which controls political and social groups. An aggressive self-consciousness has come to labor. Trade within the last ten years has doubled and during the last few months, in spite of the British boycott, has held its own. The paper money of the few important Chinese banks circulates at par. Women are now recognized in China as political and economic equals. The facilities for promoting education have been quadrupled. Laws have been passed requiring registration of private schools. Public committees are busy reforming prisons. Streets are under construction and repair.

"What is America to do now?" was the third phase of the subject which Dr. Henry discussed. Our trade role has been previously that of a friend. We have stood against the partitioning of China. China is now becoming wary of the United States because of the unaccountable delays of the Washington and Custom Conferences. When asked what she thought of a policy of armed intervention in China, Dr. Henry said that such a step would be good for China in that it would bring about unification, but it would be disastrous to western interests.

COLLEGE NOTES

The Newman Club held a meeting in Shakespeare the evening of January 21.

The Freshman class officers were entertained at dinner in the Blue Dragon, January 14, by the Junior class officers.

Miss Ennis of the Botany Department gave her 101 class a party Wednesday evening, January 19, at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Zigler entertained the 209 Psychology Class the evening of January 15.

Miss Mary Neal, '27, President of the Outing Club, attended an intercollegiate conference of Outing Clubs in Boston, Friday, January 21.

At a recent closed Vespers meeting, Society A. K. X. initiated Mrs. Harriet B. Hawes, of the Art Department, as an honorary member of that society.

Mrs. Percy T. Walden, of New Haven, member of the Board of Trustees, was at home Wednesday, January 19, to the members of the Faculty.

Mr. Macdongall was the host at a tea held January 14 in Agora in honor of Miss Helmrich of Australia, Mr. Duncan McKenzie, Manager of the Music Department of the American Branch of the Oxford University Press, and Mr. H. J. Foss, General Manager of the Music Department of the Oxford University Press.

ENGAGED

'27 Virginia Pendleton, to Paul W. From, Ohio Wesleyan, '21, Harvard Law, 24.

Farewell, collars! Smart spring frocks show

COLLARLESS

Necklines!

—"V" SHAPE
—SQUARE
—OVAL

Seated figure wears a two-piece frock of frost crepe horizontally "striped" with chiffon. The collarless neckline forms V in front and cleverly slits the back with tie of self material. Misses, 49.50.

Necklines and necklines, of course—but never a one with a collar! The youthful 1927 neckline is square or V shape or oval, and nearly always boasts a bow! At shoulder, to finish the "V" or even a smartly slotted tie at back!

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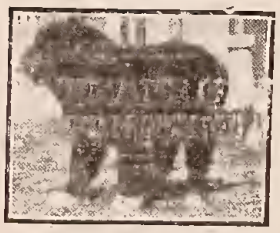

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"ALICE IN MIDYEARS LAND"

"Sing a song of Midyears—
Our spirits to beguile,
Several thousand blue books
Placed in a pile.
When the books are opened,
Wondrous things are seen;
Won't there be some pretty marks
To set before the Dean?"

Vacation time is upon us—at least so the members of the faculty say. For the next two weeks we are to be metamorphosed into strange preoccupied creatures, and like Alice in Wonderland, spying "drink me" on our notehooks we grow tall with knowledge before each examinatiou, and shrink immediately after it to some entirely different persou. Even our best friends become strange monsters—grinning Cheshire cats or danciug gryphons cavorting about our studious isolation,—and wheu it is all over we awaken, as Alice did, with only the memory of a fantastic dream.

This does not purport to he advice as the most philosophical view of examinations—even members of the faculty differ as to what that most philosophical view is. However, may we remind you that an examination is after all a purely relative object. In itself it has no poteut terrorizing force, even if you happen to lose your mascot. It is only your owu attitude which creates the storm or the calm, and which makes of the entire two-weeks period a nightmare or merely a slumher. To return to Alice, the Duchess, and their moralizing, we quote again, more or less accurately: "I don't quite know what the moral of that is, but perhaps if I think about it long euough, I'll find out, . . . All things have a moral, if you cau only find it."

WHOSE FAULT

The NEWS receiving the Free Press from Spinario too late to comment on it in last week's editorial turns to it now. We will have to admit with Spinario that a girl who gives her word on entering College that she will uphold the government and then breaks her word commits a dishonorable act. The girl really should be strong enough to say to her family, "I must disappoint you, give up my higher education, and give up the advantages which I feel Wellesley can give me, because there are some stupid rules at Wellesley which I may may not always uphold." That course should be the course of a strong, honorable girl. The next fact to be noted is that few girls who are at Wellesley absolutely uphold the honor system. On looking at this situation Spinario might cry in derision "This situation, if it really exists, is due to the attitude of the girls. Only girls with a weak sense of honor would behave under the honor system in this way." We run to the other pole and say, this deplorable situation is not due to the girls, who are ou the whole a very good sort. We say, illogically perhaps, hang it, but these girls do have a sense of honor even if they did break their word once. The trouble is with the government. With every cousideration begging the girl to give her word that she will uphold the rules of the governmeut the girl gives her word, which the government goes and uses as a method of admiuistration. With that "aye" of the students in her pocket, College government seems to say, "Everything is settled. All my rules are now upheld. If these rules aren't upheld, there is something radically wrong with these girls." That lie of upholding every rule we insist doggedly euough does not make the girl a dishonorable girl. We conjecture that the honor system would not be ineffective if the rules which the girls were hound to upbold appealed to their fundamental ideas of honorable action. That "aye" we suggested was a pretty flimsy and superficial system if it did not have behind it fundamental rules and standards which a girl in her ordinary life accepts as necessary for an honorable life.

If the NEWS needs to blame more the girl who allows convenience to affect her when her honor is involved, Spiuario needs to examine the system which is so little upheld. Wellesley doesn't have a community of rotters. Sometimes we must remember very hard that we are Americans, perhaps like some Americans who have their own bootleggers and yet are proud that they are idealistic euough to have a law of Prohibition. We do not want to be proud of any system, no matter how idealistic it is, if it is not correlated with the actions of the community.

MISTAKES

"When a plumber makes a mistake, he charges twice for it. Wheu a lawyer makes a mistake, it is just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again. When a carpenter makes a mistake, it's just what he expected. When a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it. When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land. When a preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference. *But when the editor makes a mistake—good-night!*"

The Outlook.

FOR OUR ATTENTION

The matter of keeping the classrooms in the Administration Building more tidy has recently been brought to the atteution of the Campus Police force. The janitors complain of paper scraps and wrappiugs from candy scattered ahout, making it impossible to maintain an orderly looking room. Although a notice near the campus exchange calls attention to the waste harrel, the girls are careless. This is a matter for the consideration of the entire college, as no amount of policing will succeed where indlvidual responsibility and neatness fail.

FREE PRESS COLUMN

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

Contributions should be in the hand of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.

Contributions should not be over 250 words.

NOT UNREASONABLE AT ALL!

To the Wellesley College News:

We wish to contribute a mild reinforcement to the opinion expressed in a recent issue of the NEWS on the subject of unlimited cuts, and to waive the problem presented as Wellesley's own. In our own experience the classes which we emphatically refuse to allow ourselves to cut happen to be those in which it makes no differeuce to the professor whether or not we are there. We are covertly watched only in those classes from which we would enjoy running away now and then. We have jumped, perhaps, at conclusious but we feel that it is the faculty members with the guilty consciences that are tying us to their apron strings. And, furtbermore, we are just this brazenly bold only because we know that only these professors with the guilty consciences will have reason to object.

'28.

CABBAGES NOT KINGS

To the Wellesley College News:

The plaiut of the free press iu last week's issue which would have world problems discussed in free presses seems to me to be somewhat without point. After all the object of the column is to call attention to and stimulate opinion on questions directly within our reach. Tbat the lack of knowledge of the average college girl on what is going on in the world outside our cloistered campus is deplorable no oue will fail to agree. But even worse is the lack of opinion in and about Wellesley itself. How many studeuts take the trouble to write dowu what they thiuk about college problems? Therefore, it would seem to be much more in point to encourage a public opinion ahout things within our grasp. We are eager enough to complain about everything from the curriculum to the seven-thirty rule. But what do we do about it?

World problems—yes. But let Wellesley sweep her owu doorstep first.

'29.

A DRAMA

To the Wellesley College News:

Act I

Time: Jauuary 6, 1927.

Place: Wellesley College Administration Building.

A welter of floundering taxis in the deep suow outside.

12:25 Students on the first section of a Western train due in Wellesley at 12:10 arrive breathless but on time for registration as their train wns only ten minutes late on account of the snow.

12:35: Students on same train, second sectiou arrive breathless but too late as their train was held up twenty minutes hy the snow and the first section. They pay one dollar, ($1.00), sign a white sheet of paper, make out a brown slip.

Act II

Time: Two weeks later.

Place: Any campus house.

Students on second section receive notice that they are on Pro, that is, they can't cut classes and must register every day for a week.

Moral: "The full responsibility of a Wellesley College citizen demands not only that she board the first section of an East-hound train but that she realize her ohligation to see that no snow falls at the end of vacations."

If this weren't touching, we would try to enjoy the Administration's little joke.

Rio, 1927.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD PRAISES LATEST BOOK OF MISS BATES

The Pilgrim Ship, the latest book of poetry published by Katharine Lee Bates, Professor Emeritus in English Literature, came out during the Christmas season and received a very favorable review in a recent numher of the *Boston Evening Transcript*. The following selections are extracts from this review by Gamaliel Bradford.

"What charms me in Miss Bate's latest volume of verse is its restfulness. With all its varied merits, the poetry of today, for the most part, gives a sense of disquiet. Too often, even, the disquiet is laboured and inteutional. The singer seems bent, above all things, upon getting out of ruts, upon doing somethiug different at all costs, not because he is feeling something differeut, not because he has any new or revealing vision of the world, hut simply with the desperate impression that, to make his work count, he must at least avoid repeating what has gone before. But human life has gone before us and will go on after us, and when we make a fierce attempt to escape we are too apt to lose our interest for those who have to live it just as it is. . . . Now Miss Bates has her questions also, and she would be the last to deuy it. She is well aware of the questions that cannot be answered, of the tumults that cannot be stilled. Yet through it all there is that sense of restfulness, of long acquaintance with those regions in which the spirit finds, or at least for centures has found, its peace.

"Another thing noticeahle iu these songs of Palestine Pilgrimage is the element that appears in all Miss Bates's work, tbe sense and instinct of drama, and this is in no way incompatible with the impression of restfulness, for busy, fruitful action does not disquiet the spirit half as much as tormented mental repose. . . .

"And as one marked element of these poems is the dramatic, so besides this is the strong Christian influence, not in doctrinal assertion of orthodox theory, but in the intense and constant feeling of what the Christian tradition meaus, or has meant, in the world. This Christian influence, of course, deeply pervades the book under discussion, since it deals with the external scenes of Jesus' earthly manifestation aud is therefore peculiarly appropriate to the Christmas season. . . . There is no preaching in these verses, any more than there is preaching lu 'America the Beautiful.' There is simply the constant realization that the best that humanity has done, perhaps the best it can do, is bound up with that white vision which descended upon Palestine nearly twenty centuries ago. And rich resources of melody and musical stimulus, varied grace of verbal inspiration are used to make that realization as vivid and compelling to the reader as it is to the poet.

"We are all pilgrims sailing in fragile ships, on troubled seas, to goals further and fainter than even Palestine, and there is at least a brief consolation to be gathered from the song of other pilgrims which breathes what Miss Bates sums up in tbe clinging delicacy of one beautiful line:

"'The difficult simplicity of love.'"

DO YOU POSSESS ANY WORK OF ART WHICH YOU WISH TO EXHIBIT?

Sign up by January 29—Slips obtainable at the Art Museum.

Prologue

Of sin and of its puuisbment I tell
Of all the tortures waiting for
Collegiate devils down In hell
Of which there are great store.
Give heed to this my tale young swaln
And maiden falr that sniff in scorn
Of Dante's dream I write again,
Of Mid-year's time, and thiugs forlorn.

Canto I

Once you have entered in the gate
You've crossed the river Acheron
You are in college, 'tis too late
To choose the path you might've run.
Examinations meet you soon
Bitter things you have to take
Amid the dark encircling gloom.
Your thirst for knowledge they will slake
You'll know more than you want to know.
But list, my tale's of lower things
It deals with where you're bound to go,
It classifies your sins, and torture sings.

Canto II

I leave untold the thick dark gloom
Of bolgia one where infants dwell
Not theirs the fault so young to bloom
Although they study, theirs is hell.
But those who from the lust of dates
Have faithless left their lessons long—
Shall never in the future know, begates,
When they are right and when they're wrong!
While those cousigned to bolgia three
Shall never have for food; but thought
Oh ghastly sin of village gluttony!
This privation ye have brought.

Canto III

As deeper into hell your way ye wend
Ye find the victims of this sin,
The avarice of those who make their eud
An 'A' in every course they're in.
For there you'll find that avarice
But gains eternal mediocrity,
Far better 'tis to love a date and kiss.
But sultrier the bolgias after three
Apartment five the murmurers has beld
For borrid torture scarce believed above
They always thiuk themselves expelled
From Wellesley, the place they love!

Canto IV

I hesitate to mention bolgia eight
So horrible! such screams arise!
Lameutings, curses at the fate
That such a torture could devise,
Here all seducers, flatterers dwell
Who've wasted time of earnest friends
Oh awful squirming mass in hell
For them day never, never ends.
With eyelids swollen, nerves on edge
They never are allowed to sleep
For every golden moment they must pledge
Ten years of sleepless watch to keep.

And uow young swain and scorning maid
My tale of Mid-Year's hell I've done
Be brave, take heed, be not afraid!
I've just been having heaps of fun!

I DON'T

My room-mate tells me not to cuss
I don't.
She tells me that it's wrong to fuss
I don't.
She will not let me wave my hair
I don't.
For men, she says I should not care
I don't.
Nice girls don't stray in Harvard Yard
I don't.
Good women loathe the playing cards
I don't.
She claims It's fierce to cut a class
I don't.
Perhaps you think I like that lass
I don't.

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SUN. AFT., FEB. 13 AT 3:30	GALLI-CURCI

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"SCOUTING WITH DAN BEARD"
A Boy Scout Picture
Pathe News — Pathe Review

Mon. and Tues., Jan. 31 and Feb. 1
"THE WALTZ DREAM"
Comedy — Sportlight — Pathe News

Wed. and Thurs., Feb. 2 and 3
Norma Shearer and Lew Cody in
"HIS SECRETARY"
Comedy — Aesop's Fable
WEDNESDAY MATINEE ONLY—
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Pathe News — Pathe Review

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The Theater

COLONIAL—Marilyn Miller in *Sunny* with Jack Donahue.
COPLEY—*The Ghost Train.*
HOLLIS—*Judy*, the "jewel of musical comedies."
MAJESTIC—*What Price Glory*, a "tremendous film."
PLYMOUTH — *Loose Ankles*, "New York's farce comedy hit."
REPERTORY—*If*, by Lord Dunsany.
SHUBERT—*Castles in the Air*, "the musical success of the age."
TREMONT—*Old Ironsides.*
WILBUR — *Queen High* with Julia Sanderson, Frank Crumit and John E. Hazzard.

"LOOSE ANKLES"

Sam Janney has truly achieved a success in the creation of this farcical *Loose Ankles* while the cast has no less well interpreted it. Here is a play with personality. The plot, which boasts a few clever turns, is good enough to make it stand out in relief over the monotony of the general run. The lines are one long succession of repartee, though trite outside the play, in their connections they keep one in a perpetual state of collapse, especially if one knows New York.

Opening in the bachelor quarters of some professional dancers who, with loose ankles, steer about the fat and foolish, love-lorn women, the scene procedes to the estimable Park Avenue home of Ann Harper, a young girl with a way of her own who thinks she has shaken family ties. While the girl is out for an easy road to scandal a young dreamer comes into the midst of the professionals. With his initiation into the "game" the stage is set for all the complications of love and money that follow.

Reed Brown, Jr., acting the ingenu, and Charles D. Brown, one of the dancers, did commendable work, even though we could not figure out why one who had been to college could be so socially absent. We would say, in passing, that we enjoyed the preponderance of men actors and the dip into their business philosophy. It was a pleasant change from the domestic problems of the women which have been so wont to remain in the limelight. Ann Harper was a part well taken by Ellen Dorr, but her co-partner, Betty Brent, was somewhat overacted. Ethel Martin as Aunt Sarah pleased us immensely.

Perhaps the most delightful part of the whole performance was the excellent jazz of the negro instrumental quartette which vibrated down the aisles, commanding the attention of the audience as the scenes were being altered. It would almost have been worth going to the theater for the music alone.

"THE GHOST TRAIN"

The Ghost Train, whose sub-title is *A Mystery Melodrama* in Three Acts, succeeds in holding its audience in tense anticipation. The scene is laid in a desolate country station. Care is taken to have the time of the performance coincide with the action of the play. Much of the effect of mystery is lost because of the long intermissions between the acts.

The plot is based on the ability of three clever criminals to convince the country folk that a train, which was wrecked twenty years before, haunts the station. They succeed in running a train of smuggled goods until Scotland Yard gets news of the affair and sends a clever detective to Axworthy Junction. By pulling the emergency brake he stops the train and prepares to spend the night in the station. He is, however, not alone and finds that he has five companions, who consider him just what he so aptly calls himself "a silly ass." The battering of the puritanical "old maid" with the "silly ass" before she has taken the fatal "swig" of whiskey gives humor to the melodrama and brings forth an appreciative chuckle from the audience. His other four companions, two couples, offer a study in contrasts. One couple has been married a year and the wife wants a separation, the other is a bride and groom, and the husband, for business reasons, must be separated from his wife. A study of these four characters relieves the tension of the play which might otherwise become overburdened with plot. Nan Marriot Watson, who as Julia Price is the heroine of the play, does not appear until the second act. Upon her superb acting much of the success of the mystery depends. She convinces the audience as well as the stranded travelers that she is mad, and that there is a supernatural power behind the Ghost Train.

"IF"

The Repertory Theater of Boston adds to its list of plays produced for the first time in America Lord Dunsany's extravagant comedy, "If." In the details of costuming, stage-setting, and scene-shifting, the play requires skillful production, while the acting itself is perhaps not so great a tax upon the talent of the company.

"If" is a highly imaginative farce, which has received its full share of Dunsany's delicate poetic touch, contrasting pleasantly with the over-substantial realism of American comedy. Entirely outside the realm of possibility, the plot nevertheless carries a definite appeal to those who realize that the tiniest difference in circumstance might have altered the whole course of their lives. An Englishman of the average sort is given the opportunity through a crystal presented to him by an Oriental to re-live the past ten years of his life. To his wife's unconcealed dismay, John Beal wishes himself back in 1903, with the chance to catch a 9:15 train that he once missed.

The action of the play soon carries him to Persia, where he has been inveigled into looking upon the fortune of Miralda Clement, whom he met on the fateful train. His brother, Archie, and then Miralda herself, quite unchaperoned, join him, and together with Hussein, the lord of the pass, who holds the money, Daoud, a faithful servant with a poetic soul, and Hafiz, a convenient Persian lover, they provide material for two acts of extravagant drama in Oriental setting. Act IV finds John back in England with his wife, Mary, after a maid has smashed the crystal.

FOCUSSED ON THE SCREEN

In a gay pre-war Vienna there was a rather dowdy princess who fell in love with a handsome, gay dog of a young count, and arranged to marry him. In *The Waltz Dream* we are told that to keep him she had to acquire many new charms, among them learning the new Viennese waltzes. *The Waltz Dream* which plays in Wellesley Hills on January 31 and February 1 is a German production, and is much more interesting in its acting and production than in plot.

Betty Bronson, left an orphan when her father murders her mother, is adopted by a newspaper reporter, and four male members of a stock company of which her mother had been leading lady. How she grows up in this masculine atmosphere and like all real Cinderellas, meets a wealthy, democratic Prince Charming is the interest of *Everybody's Acting*, which comes to the Community Playhouse on February 2 and 3. Betty Bronson is very cunning, and there is plenty of what is technically known as "human interest."

Bigger Than Barnum's boasts of having Viola Dana, George O'Hara, and a thrilling circus melodrama. If you are not interested in the love story or the hero's courage, well, you still have the animals. *Bigger Than Barnum's* comes to Wellesley Hills on this Friday and Saturday nights.

NEW AND CONSERVATIVE TREND IN ART OPINION OF MR. BARR

"French painting of the Twentieth Century" was the subject of the lecture delivered by Professor Barr, of the Wellesley Art Department at the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, Thursday, January twentieth. In a lucid and stimulating talk illustrated by numerous slides and colored reproductions Professor Barr succeeded in giving his audience not only an idea of what has happened in French painting within the last century, but also of the aesthetic principles which underly this development and of its roots in the previous painting of Europe. Throughout the entire lecture Professor Barr pointed out both the revolutnary and traditional elements in the pictures under consideration. Without in any sense minimizing the original genius and aesthetic daring of such men as Cezanne, Matisse, and Derain he drew attention to the similarity of ideals in the work of such medieval and renaissance "moderns" as Giotto, Massaccio, El Greco, Tintoretto, and Reubens.

Professor Barr began his lecture with an amusing passage from Petronius in which a critic bewails the decadence of modern painting, and casts slurring remarks upon "the short cuts of these Egyptian charlatans" (the post-impressionists of his day) as compared with the "verisimilitude of the old masters" (Apelles and Zeuxis), which, except for the Latin phrasing and proper names, might have been lifted bodily out of a contemporary tirade by any of the detractors of Impressionism, Cubism, or Synchronism. In a concise introduction Professor Barr explained the principles underlying so-called modern painting. The emphasis on the formal and aesthetic rather than the narrative or illustrative function of art; the attempt to create emotionally significant design by the selection and arrangement of the essentials of a theme rather than literally to transcribe the surface aspects of nature; the growing tendency to consider subject matter merely as the incidental medium through which to express the abstract phenomena of plastic, palpable form and rythmic line. He traced briefly the growth of this creed of artistic abstraction (as opposed to the photographic or documentary ideals of the older painting) from the abortive innovations of such anachronistic masters as Giotto, El Greco, and Tintoretto through the "pale heresies" of Turner, Constable, and Delacroix in the early nineteenth century, the introduction of the commonplace as a fit theme for representation by Courbet and Manet, and the pseudo-scientific color theories of the Impressionists to the first flickerings of Cezanne's resuscitation of Giottesque form in the work of Daumier.

Any attempt to describe the astonishingly rich collection of slides which Professor Barr assembled to illustrate the development of French painting since Cezanne would be futile. It included the important works of the outstanding painters from Daumier to Rigalle and the disciples of Lhote. Professor Barr's comments were original and illuminating. Besides tracing the growth of practically all the "schools" and "movements" of the modern period he pointed out such interesting relationships as the similarity in the colour-fugues of Gauguin and of the Medieval glass painters, in the powerfully modelled nudes of Renoir and Rubens, of Picasso and Correggio. The audience saw the rythmic contours of Matisse prefigured in an "Egyptian post-impressionist" wall painting, the Surrealiste mysticism of Redon anticipated in a Grunewald altar piece. The cubist, Leger, was treated as neither a prophet nor a paranoiac, but as the exponent of tendencies that grow quite naturally out of such diverse sources as Piero della Francesca, Veronese, the early Corot, Picasso and primitive Negro sculpture. The entire lecture was a revelation to the uninitiated, a challenge to the prejudiced and a stimulant to the serious and sympathetic student of art.

Out From Dreams and Theories

MOTOR INN MANAGEMENT NOVEL VOCATION FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

In response to a request from the Personnel Bureau, the following article has been received from Mrs. Maude Collier Knapp, 1905. This article gives a practical idea of the requirements for the work in which Mrs. Knapp has been particularly successful.

The Bureau is gratified by the response which has been received from the alumnae, and takes pleasure in adding this letter to the series of similar articles published in the NEWS.

Alice I. Perry Wood,
Director.

The Motor Inn and Tea Room

It may be of interest and help to those who have not yet decided what their line of work will be after college days are over to learn something of what the hotel, the motor inn, and tea room business have to offer. In taking up this line of work one is allying herself with one of the greatest industries of the U. S.—that is of feeding and housing the public. There is an earnest and an intelligent effort manifested by hotel men and women to demonstrate efficiency and art, as well as economic success, to bring perfection and harmony so that patrons will be thoroughly satisfied. The saying, "the satisfied customer is your best advertisement," is indeed true.

If one is contemplating starting business in a new location much courage and patience are needed before the vision of a successful inn or tea room can be realized.

The motor inn business offers a wide variety of interests and activity to those who are ready to serve their fellow men. In this work skill, perfection, resourcefulness, speed, alertness in meeting the needs and demands of the public, are in daily demand. No two days are alike; some are hectic with work, others quiet, many joyful through the presence of charming guests. Some days have special dinners, informal dances, bridge parties, or luncheons mingled with the usual transient patronage.

Both theory and practical experience are important and necessary in taking up this line of work. I took a course in Tea Room Management where cost accounting, menu-planning, marketing with observations of kitchens and storerooms with most efficient arrangement and equipment were studied. In order to understand more fully where the actual profit and loss occurs I went into a hotel kitchen and learned methods of preparation, utilization and serving of food.

It is most important to have cheerful, willing people associated with you in this work for the public is very keen in noticing such matters. The motor inn and tea room business also gives opportunity for expression in interior decorating. Color schemes as well as arrangement of furniture need to be carefully studied. The public enjoys eating in restful, harmonious surroundings.

In the midst of some of our busiest, hardest days there was often a humorous touch to relieve the situation. For example, while we have been very busy serving an elaborate course luncheon and hurrying also to cook orders for transients, some pickaninnies, three on a mule, have arrived from a neighboring farm to buy ice cream cones and Hershey bars or a loaf of bread.

I think it was Stevenson who said, "As long as we serve we love, and as long as we love we live." To those who are looking for an opportunity to express loving and unselfish service I would suggest the interesting possibilities of motor inn and tea room work.

Maude Collier Knapp, '05.

POSITIONS FOR UNDER-GRADUATES IN BRYN MAWR SUMMER SCHOOL

In 1921 the Summer School for women workers in industry on the Bryn Mawr campus was established to "offer young women in industry opportunities to study liberal subjects and to train themselves in clear thinking; to stimulate an active and continued interest in problems of our economic order; to develop a desire for study as a means of understanding and of enjoying life." The school has been under the control of a committee of representatives of the Summer School faculty, of the Bryn Mawr faculty and of an equal number of women in industry and Bryn Mawr college alumnae. This year the representation between college and industry will still remain equal but alumnae from four other women's colleges, including Wellesley, will be on the governing board.

Positions Offered Undergraduates

This year there will be positions open to other college undergraduates, besides Bryn Mawr, to help in athletics, music, office and library work. The applicants will be chosen primarily for their interest in workers' education and may take one or two out of the three courses offered and observe methods of instruction. It is advisable that they have some knowledge of economics.

Athletics: Teaching the rudiments of tennis, baseball, swimming and folk dancing. Applicants need not be accomplished athletes as the students, for the most part, are just beginning organized sports.

Office Work: No shorthand is necessary but a knowledge of typewriting is advantageous.

Library Work: Helping students find books and looking up references.

Music: Playing piano for folk dancing; leading singing in the morning and Sunday evenings; helping organize the pageant held every year in honor of international peace; playing piano for, and helping with, informal skits and parties.

Dates: June 14—July 15, or July 15—August 15, or June 14—August 15.

The school has no fund from which to pay its undergraduate assistants but they receive their board and lodging free.

WESTERN STATES ARE TAKING LEAD IN NUMBER OF STUDENTS

"Is Massachusetts slipping as a college center?" is a question asked in an article in the *Boston Transcript* of January 15. Statistics show that while a quarter of a century ago Massachusetts was one of the twelve leading states in the proportion of their resident college and university students in their total population, it has recently dropped to the second or third group, the first twelve states being west of the Mississippi River.

The average ratio for the entire country is one college student to every 212 people in the population. Massachusetts is still above the average, with 1 to every 195, but below the proportions in Utah, which heads the list with one student to every 99 of its population, and Minnesota, which holds twelfth place, with one to every 159.

These statistics have been made by George F. Zook, president of the University of Akron, Ohio, who offers a few reasons for this evidence of the priority of the western states over Massachusetts. '"In the first place,'" he says, '"several of them, including Utah, Oregon, Iowa and Nevada, either have no separate normal schools, or only one such institution—a situation which probably tends to increase the number of persons attending the regular colleges and universities. In the next place, most of these States have only a small negro and foreign population. . . . . On the other hand, as may be expected, the Southern states nearly all stand low in the proportion of their population enrolled in colleges and universities.'"

Dr. Zook ascertained also in his survey the proportion of resident students within a state enrolled in their own colleges and universities. A quarter of a century ago, North Carolina, California, Massachusetts, and Tennessee led in this proportion, while today California, Texas, Oregon, Utah, Nebraska, and Minnesota are the leaders. New Jersey ranks last in this respect with only 21 per cent of its resident students attending colleges and universities within the state.

Dr. Zook continues in regard to Massachusetts, "'Notwithstanding the tendency for students from all sections of the country to flock to colleges and universities in Massachusetts, 29.5 per cent of the students resident in that state go elsewhere to college. In this instance short distances to institutions in other States and the fact that a state university has not been developed probably accounts for the migration.'"

"'There are a number of states,'" continues Dr. Zook, "'which enroll in their colleges and universities more students than there are residents of the State attending colleges and universities in and out of our state. These states are the commonly recognized centers of high education such as Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois. For example, in Massachusetts there were 20,641 residents of the State enrolled in colleges, whereas the number of students attending colleges and universities located in the State was 29,656.'"

PROFESSOR NORTON WRITES ON FIRST STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Professor A. O. Norton, of the Department of Education, has recently had some rather thrilling adventures in the History of Education in Massachusetts. The result of his adventures is his book *The First State Normal School in America.*

Three years ago, he began to study a group of manuscripts which he had found in the archives of the Alumnae Association of the Framingham State Normal. These records go back to 1839, the year of the opening of the school. Among them were the journals of Cyrus Peirce, the first principal of the school and that of Mary Swift, a member of the first class. These journals are unique in that they tell exactly what went on in the class room day after day. They describe the actual exercises, the assignments, the experiments and questions; and give the two points of view, those of teacher and pupil.

These journals were an important discovery, for historians of education had long been searching for just such manuscripts, and the school is of great interest as being the first state normal in America. Mr. Norton did more than just edit the journals; for, as time went on, more manuscripts became available and more references to be looked up were revealed. In following up these references lay the adventures.

The school originally opened in Lexington in 1839 with a class of twenty-five girls. Although these girls were together only one year, they had a class organization lasting fifty-five years. Mary Swift kept the records and in 1903 edited them. Then in 1844 the school was moved to West Newton and again in 1853 to Framingham, its present site.

The journals often mentioned the use of globes in the work, and despite the frequent movings, the globes were found at last in the attic of one of the present school buildings in Framingham.

Cyrus Peirce had mentioned that the first school had a library of about one hundred volumes. Mr. Norton found in the present library about a dozen volumes that he was able to identify as belonging to the first library because of the handwriting of Cyrus Peirce. Later an attic search revealed nearly a hundred additional books so that it is reasonably positive that Mr Norton has gathered together almost the whole original collection. From this source and from a study of old textbooks in the Harvard Library and books owned by descendants of the first pupils, Mr. Norton was able to study the textbooks that they used.

Hunting for the photographs of the first students, Mr. Norton had many interesting experiences. Through the kindness of different families, he secured daguerreotypes and from them card photographs of many. In his search for pictures he found two drawings of the original school in Lexington which still stands near the Commons there, but has been considerably remodeled.

Mr. Norton found the only copy of Volume I, No. 1 of the *Normal Experiment*, their school paper. It is made up of various editorials and contributions all written in manuscript form. There was only one copy made and the paper was read aloud to the entire school on a certain afternoon of each week.

Tracing the visitors that Mr. Peirce and Mary Swift refer to in their manuscript proved a fascinating task. In one place a Mr. Alcott was said to have lectured to the girls on Philosophy. He has been identified as the father of Louisa May Alcott who was at that time living in Concord. Mr. Samuel May, of whom there is mention, and who was the second principal of the Normal School, was the uncle of the "Little Women." Dorothea Dix, afterwards famous as a war nurse and interested in prison reform, visited the school in its first years. Mr. Henry Barnard, chief historian of American Education, was an early visitor, as also was Mr. Horace Mann, then Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Mary Swift later did important work in the education of the blind and in the eighteen fifties helped Mrs. Durant organize the first Y. W. C. A. in Boston. To follow the subsequent careers of these people and their work in relation to great educational reforms of the period was one of the most interesting phases of Mr. Norton's work. Another task was exploring all the different districts mentioned in the journals. Mr. Norton is now working on discoveries of old textbooks and has begun a considerable collection for Wellesley.

C. A. MEMBERS HEAR READING BY WELLESLEY DEPARTMENT HEAD

Leo Tolstoy's "Where Love Is, There Is God Also" was the story read by Mrs. Hunt of the Reading and Speaking Department at the Christian Association meeting, Wednesday evening, January 19, at Washington House. The story concerns Martyn Andyelch, a shoe-maker, who, after a time of bitterness had found happiness in following the example of Christ in living for God.

One night as he was musing over the Pharisee who had considered himself before his divine guest, Martyn fell asleep. As he slept he had a dream in which a voice called on him by name, saying that Jesus would come to him on the morrow.

As he watched by his window next morning he saw several needy people outside. These he asked to come in, and he gave them loving assistance and comfort.

That evening he had opened his Bible by chance to a new page, when, before he could read, all those whom he had helped appeared to him in turn, called him by name, and vanished. Then Martyn rejoiced as he read, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." The shoemaker was happy, for he knew that his dream of the coming of the Saviour had been true.

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SOUTH MOUNTAIN QUARTETTE

On Thursday eveniug, January 20, in Billlugs Hall, the South Mountaln Quartette presented the last recital of chamber-music in the series which Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge so generously gave to Wellesley this year.

William Kroll, the first violinist, and Willem Willeke who played the violincello were recognized with pleasure as the same who so charmed their audience here when they came some weeks ago as two thirds of the Elshuco Trio. With the second violinist, Karl Kraeuter and the viola player, Conrad Held, they form a quartette which has won wide reputation for itself. We found in the performance the same high standard of artistic interpretation which the Trio had taught us to expect.

The order of the program was reversed, so that the numbers came in much more satisfying sequence ending with the great climax of the Beethoven *Quartette in C major*. The first number, the *Quartette in F sharp minor* of Leo Weiner was spirited and lively with some few points of exceptional worth and interest but it left one with a sense of shortcoming. It was played with, perhaps, too forced a brilliance which cheapened it to some extent. The *Quartette in E minor* of Smetana seemed a better organized work. The second movement was marked by a pleasing syncopation and strong rhythmic interest throughout and the third movement had in it some very fine thematic material. It ended quietly.

Comparison, however, was all made inevitably with the magnificent Beethoven *Quartette*. It called forth the best in the players and the inevitable admiration of all music lovers. The *Andante con moto quasi allegretto* is written in Beethoven's best manner and is superb. The last movement was a very fast one and demanded great technical skill in the performance. The members of the Quartette played each with a sense of the importance and capabilities of his own instrument without losing the effect of the perfect unity of the whole. They played with one mind, with one feeling and with one interpretation. The 'cellist was the outstanding artist of them all in the opinion of many.

The recital left one with the satisfaction which the enjoyment of good music invariably brings and with the greatest admiration for the skill and musicianship of the Quartette itself.

K. S. H., 1928.

ARMENIAN CULTURE TOPIC OF ALLIANCE LECTURER'S TALK

"The aid given by France and America to Armenia during the tragic war period was extended to a deserving nation", Mr. Tchobanian told the Alliance Francaise last Friday night and went on to tell about Armenian culture. The civilization is very ancient in the land of Mount Ararat and Noah's Ark. The history of the race is one of cultural conquest, not military aggression, having such powers as Assyria, Byzantium, Rome, Greece and Turkey for its neighbors. Its role is not military nor political but a cultural one.

At a time when the Roman Christians were worshipping in the Catacombs, there were churches in Armenia. Tyridate, king of Armenia in 301 A. D. was the first Christian king in the world. The language is a branch of the Indo-European halfway between Aryan and Slavo-Celtic. It shows Semitic influence. In art and literature the oriental and occidental fuse, but the occidental predominates.

Literary history begins with the 5th century. Coutes, fables, translations of the Bible; philosophical, medical and judicial treatises, these show the trend of development up to the 17th century. Then the temperament of modern Armenia flashed out, inspired by the psychology of nationality. The heroic spirit burst into poetic form of great beauty. Poetry became popular and poet savants, a combination making for splendor of craft and diversity of subject matter, nationalism still predominating.

Architecture and sculpture were encouraged from the 5th to the 14th centuries by the king, clergy, and the princes. Then this native art was destroyed by invasions. Churches were transformed into mosques. Syrian, Byzantine and Roman forms came in. The cathedral of Artik in Baragam is one of the remaining typically Armenian churches. The Cathedral at Ani is an example of the cruciform-domed church which is purely Armenian. The church of St. Lorenz at Milan, Italy, shows by its niche-buttressed square that same Armenian influence as does also that famous St. Sophia at Constantinople.

But now, after the Great War, the Russian Revolution, the flight of the refugees to Syria, France, America, there is only a population of 2,000,000 to carry on the national tradition of culture.

IDYLLS OF KNIGHTS OF ROUND TABLE PRESENTED IN RECITAL

A remarkably sincere performance was given by members of the advanced course in Interpretive Reading in the recital of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* on Monday evening, January 17, at Matthison House. Miss Smaill opened the recital with a word of introduction, explaining that the readers would present the gradual rise and fall of Arthur's kingdom, with the Holy Grail as the keystone of the arch. As Miss Cohn was ill and, therefore, unable to read *The Coming of Arthur*, Miss Smaill gave a brief sektch of this idyll, which was followed by the rest of the program.

The readers, as a whole, kept the spirit of the idylls exceptionally well, giving a true and unified performance. Perhaps the most expressive reading was that of *Lancelot and Elaine* by Miss Chew; good imaginative work was also done by Miss Goehst in *The Passing of Arthur*. The program of the recital was as follows:

1. *The Coming of Arthur*
   Frances Cohn
2. *Gareth and Lynette*
   Helen Harsh
3. *Geraint and Enid*
   Barbara Barrett
4. *Lancelot and Elaine*
   Florence Chew
5. *The Holy Grail*
   Agnes Dugan
6. *Guinevere*
   Nancy Southworth
7. *The Passing of Arthur*
   Emily Goehst

"AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL" IS HONORED IN MUSICAL CONTEST

Wellesley is keenly interested in the tribute which the National Federation of Music Clubs is paying to Miss Katharine Lee Bates in the contest to produce fitting music for her beloved hymn, *America, the Beautiful*. Although many hundred melodies have been written for this hymn, apparently the music teachers of the country believe that there is still hope of improving the music to accompany the majestic words of her poem. At Miss Bates' request, all the tunes now in use will be considered and have an equal chance with the new music for the prize. The *Wellesley Townsman* gives an interesting account of how the poem came to be written.

"The most widely sung and most beloved hymn of patriotism written in this generation is from the pen of Miss Katharine Lee Bates, for many years Professor of English Literature at Wellesley College.

In 1893 Miss Bates stopped in Chicago on her way to Colorado, where she was on the faculty of a notable summer school. Visiting the World's Fair, the symbolic beauty of the White City greatly impressed her. Going thence to Colorado Springs she saw the Rockies for the first time and spent three weeks at the foot of their "purple mountain majesties". At the close of the summer school Miss Bates with a party ascended Pike's Peak. Speaking of her brief ecstatic gaze from the summit, she says, "It was then and there, as I was looking out over the sea-like expanse of fertile country spreading away so far under those ample skies, that the opening lines of the hymn floated into my mind. When we left Colorado Springs the four stanzas were penciled in my notebook, together with other memoranda, in verse and prose, of the trip. The Wellesley work soon absorbed time and attention again, the notebook was laid aside, and I do not remember paying heed to these verses until the second summer following, when I copied them out and sent them to *The Congregationalist*, where they first appeared in print July 4, 1895. The hymn attracted an unexpected amount of attention. It was almost at once set to music by Silas G. Pratt. Other tunes were written for the words and so many requests came to me, with still increasing frequency that in 1904, I rewrote it, trying to make the phraseology more simple and direct." The new version first appeared in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, Nov. 19, 1904."

Miss Bates says she has "given hundreds, perhaps thousands of free permissions for its use." It has gone not only to every corner of the land, but is sung in Australia, substituting that country's name for America. It is sung in Canada with the refrain "O Canada," and in Mexico with the refrain "Mi Méjico."

It has been sung to various old tunes and to many new ones, for it has been set to music oftener than any hymn in a hundred years, yet no single tune has found universal acceptance or sung itself straight into the common heart of the Nation. Whatever vogue any of the old tunes used with it have had is because the words were so loved that the most convenient vehicle was seized.

National Contest Sponsored

"By chance the inspired lines of Katharine Lee Bates' great patriotic hymn, "*America, the Beautiful*," were printed a few years ago in a song book with the hymn-tune known as Materna. This tune was written by Samuel A. Ward forty years ago to match the plaintive seventeenth century hymn "O Mother dear, Jerusalem, when shall I come to Thee?" which it expresses admirably. But to forcibly combine music written to express the longing of a world-weary soul for a far-off heaven with Miss Bates' majestic lines glowing with a lofty patriotism is an obvious anomaly that cries for rectification.

Over sixty attempts have been made to give America, the Beautiful a proper musical setting, and while several of them have had a limited circulation, none of them have the outstanding qualities that belong to a hymn for a great nation to sing "from sea to shining sea."

The Past Presidents' Assembly of the National Federation of Music Clubs, with the permission and hearty approval of Katharine Lee Bates, now sponsors a nation-wide contest for a truly adequate setting of *America, the Beautiful*.

A cash prize of $500 is to be awarded to the American-born composer whose setting best expresses the love, loyalty and majesty its lines express.

The prize setting will be presented to the Nation without copy-right restriction so that it may be freely printed in every newspaper, magazine, hymn or song-book throughout the land and by every music publisher.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST

1. The contest is open to every native-born American musician regardless of his residence.

2. The setting of *America, the Beautiful*, is to be for mixed voices in hymn-form and in vocal range and character fitted for mass singing.

3. The judges are to be men of national reputation and will be instructed to award the prize of $500.00 only to a truly noble setting of the text worthy of adoption as a hymn for the Nation.

4. The contest closes on Tuesday, March 1st, 1927.

5. Manuscripts are to be sent to the Chairman of the Contest, Mrs. William Arms Fishers, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

6. All manuscripts must be in ink, carry a nom de plume and be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the full name and address of the composer with postage for its return.

7. Contestants are limited to a single unpublished setting, but at the request of Miss Bates, revisions by the composers of their published settings will be considered.

The announcement and presentation of the award will be made in Chicago, Thursday evening, April 21st, 1927, at the banquet of the Past Presidents' Assembly, when the hymn will first be sung.

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CALENDAR

January 27: 4:00 P. M., Room 124 Founders Hall. Academic Council.

8:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall. Illustrated lecture (in English) by Dr. Herbert J. Spinden of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. Subject: "On the Trail of Ancient Cities in Central America." (Department of Spanish).

January 28: 8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Dean Tufts will lead.

3:00-5.00 P. M., Art Museum. Professor Barr will be in the gallery to answer questions and talk informally about the exhibition of Reproductions of the Work of Modern Artists.

January 29: 8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

January 30: 11:00 A. M., Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Dr. Ashley Day Leavitt, Harvard Church, Brookline.

5:00 P. M., Alumnae Hall, Community Service arranged by Wellesley Interchurch Committee. Speaker, Rev. Jones I. J. Corrigan, S. J., Professor of Sociology, Boston College. Subject: The Moral Education of Youth. Music by the choir of St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

January 31: 4:40 P. M., Art Lecture Room. Illustrated lecture (in Spanish) on "Spanish Cities" by Miss Coe of the Department of Spanish.

February 1: 8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead. No recitations.

8.00 P. M., (punctually) Alumnae Hall. Irene Scharrer, English pianist. (Fourth of the concert series).

February 2: 8:15 A. M., Morning Chapel. Rev. Stanley Ross Fisher will lead. Examinations begin.

7:00 P. M., Washington House. Christian Association meeting. A half hour of music.

Note: Exhibition of Reproductions of the work of Modern Artists at the Art Museum continues through January 29.

ALUMNAE NOTES

MARRIED

'24 Constance Towner to Mr. Leslie Bernard Young, on Tuesday, January 11th, at San Juan, Porto Rico.

'25 Ruth Remien to Mr. Thomas A. Peterson, Howard '24, Howard Business '26, on December 29th. Address: 617 East Armour Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

BORN

'25 To Elizabeth McDougall Chandler, a daughter, Eleanor, September 7, 1926.

DIED

'15 Arthur R. Jealous, husband of Helen Baldwin Jealous, in Newark, N. J., January 15th.

'95 Ernest Charles Bruchon, husband of Gertrude Jones Bruchon, on January 2nd.

EMPLOYEES OF SHOE FACTORY DISCUSS UNEMPLOYMENT HERE

The vital side of unemployment was vividly presented to Wellesley's somewhat academic atmosphere, by several girl employees of shoe factories of Brockton, guests of the Student Industrial Conference, at a discussion group held on Sunday afternoon, January 14, at Z. A. Under the leadership of Miss Newell, the lively discussion worked over this problem of idleness and hardship.

Unemployment is especially critical in the shoe trade, the visitors said, because the work is seasonal. Few shoes are bought in December or midsummer, but there is a great rush for them in spring and fall. The manufacturer cannot anticipate this irregularity because he is afraid to swamp himself with thousands of pairs of wrong-styled shoes. Hence long periods of idleness and the call for many extra workers at a moment's notice. Another cause of unemployment is labor saving machinery. Constant inventions lay off men. Still another cause is wearing men out by overwork and junking them. Beside the misery and disgrace of unemployment, the waste of it is deplorable. Here are workers half the time idle that we may have the luxury of fashions in shoes, while many people are without the necessities of life which these very men might be producing. A radical redistribution of labor is needed.

Coöperation, as practised in England where coöperative stores financed by coöperative banks sell goods coöperatively produced, was suggested, but it was decided that this venture has not yet been tried widely enough to make conclusions safe. A system of limitation of profits with increase of wages was admired but judged not immediately workable.

Several measures were vehemently approved, however. The state should provide part time work such as road building and certain clerical work for slack seasons. Employees instead of laying off men when labor saving devices are adopted should shorten the hours of work. State child labor laws should be made uniform. Finally employment insurance seems an excellent safeguard. Under this system, employers and employees each contribute a sum weekly to the insurance fund. In times of idleness this money is rationed out to the men who are thus sure of some support and of a return to their old positions.

So much interest was manifest in this question of unemployment insurance that the committee in charge has decided to make it the subject for discussion at the next conference to be held at Brockton the week end of February 23. The third conference of the series, also at Brockton, will consider "What the Workers Can do to Prevent Unemployment" and the fourth and last, at Wellesley, will consider "What the Consumer and the General Public Can do to Prevent Unemployment."

MISS BALDERSTON TELLS OF EDITING GOLDSMITH'S LETTERS

At a recent meeting of the Shop Club Miss Katharine Balderston of the English Literature Department gave a short account of some of her work in editing Oliver Goldsmith's letters. In editing the letters Miss Balderston made an attempt to secure all the original manuscripts to work from and succeeded in obtaining seventy-four. She said that about twenty-six were unavailable and there may be a few others in existence somewhere. During the course of the last twenty years the majority of the manuscripts have come in to the hands of American collectors.

The manuscripts are used to help date the letters and discover their genuine character; Miss Balderston found fourteen forgeries among them and noticed that one man in copying a letter from a facsimile of a real letter had copied the engraver's mistakes.

Since Goldsmith's letters have already been edited Miss Balderston thought she might not be able to find much new material but she discovered that many letters had been left undated or else the dates had been guessed at by the editors. The postmarks, which apparently no one had ever thought of looking at before, and the water marked writing paper were of great value to Miss Balderston in dating.

Miss Balderston also recovered some very interesting passages that had been scratched out by Goldsmith's brother in several letters concerning a position that Goldsmith was trying to secure for his brother. Apparently the brother was not as well educated as he might have been and did not want the general public to know about it.

"LABRADOR DOCTOR" HAS SPENT FORTY YEARS IN ARCTIC WORK

'Dr. Grenfell of the Labrador' believes that the real joy in living is to be found, not in the monotonous existence of our crowded cities, but rather in the rugged hardships of an unspoiled land.—his own Labrador, for instance. "In the city," he says, "you are forever worrying because you can't have twice as much as you've got. In Labrador we have to work to live, and if we catch enough fish, then we're happy."

Forty years ago the great hero of Arctic explorations and benefactor to the people of Labrador took his degree of M. D. at Oxford. He soon became a medical missionary in the North Sea regions, and in 1892 first went to Labrador, with a sailing vessel fitted out as a hospital. His achievements up to the present day have made his name known the world over, as the man who has given the people of Labrador hospitals, homes, schools, mills, — even co-operative stores. At his home in Brookline, Massachusetts, on his recent visit to civilization, he told reporters, "You've got to dare to throw your life away to open up a new field of knowledge or a new country, and any man who hesitates is a fool."

The Labrador people are descendants of Scottish and Devonshire settlers, of colonial days, because Labrador was one of England's earliest colonies. There are also Indians and Eskimos, the latter requiring much attention because they are in a difficult transitional state from their former nomadic life. Medical facilities and hospitals with splendid staffs have been established for all of these people by the tireless, selfless work of Dr. Grenfell during the past thirty years.

The schools aim to give the children an adequate preparation for their home life in Labrador. Home nursing classes for girls, Boy Scout work, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., recently organized, all further the practical instruction of the younger generation. Grenfell Associations have been organized for the purpose of sending financial assistance to the great system of Labrador workers, and cases of contributions of clothing, toys and books are sent yearly to Labrador by all of these associations. There is the Grenfell Association of America, which is, in turn, included in the International Grenfell Association. The association is one of the organizations to which money from the Wellesley College Service Fund is annually devoted.

1927 "FLOATING UNIVERSITY" HAS NOW CHARTERED STEAMER

The "Floating University" of 1926 which is at present on its way around the world is proving such a success as an educational innovation that plans are already well launched for a similar project in 1927. The Cunarder "Aurania," built in 1924, is chartered for the trip, and the educational program will be under the name of the International University Cruise. The university will leave New York September 21, 1927, and will have completed its course and its tour by May, 1928, after visiting twenty-seven countries.

Governor Henry J. Allen, who is in charge of Journalism in the "Floating University," has written in his first article a general survey of conditions on board. He says, "Already we are conscious that the great majority of the student body is high grade and conscious that the work on board the ship must be pushed with unusual speed." Forty per cent of their time, which is equivalent to the college year, is to be spent ashore, without textbook or classroom lectures, so that college hours on board will be longer, making it a busy ship, from the standpoint of study.

The party for 1926 consists of about three hundred men students, one hundred women students, and one hundred older people. The idea of taking along a limited number of older people of educational inclinations is proving an excellent one, and the same will be done next year. All courses of instruction offered are so interesting to the students that meals are often neglected in favor of certain lectures.

Governor Allen remarks that it has never been necessary to make rules about early retiring, but quite on the contrary, the hour for sandwiches had to be changed from 10 P. M. to 9:30. In the warm climate many sleep on deck. Social distinctions, he says, do not exist on shipboard, but distinction is based upon what each can contribute. The library room is the most popular place on the ship.

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